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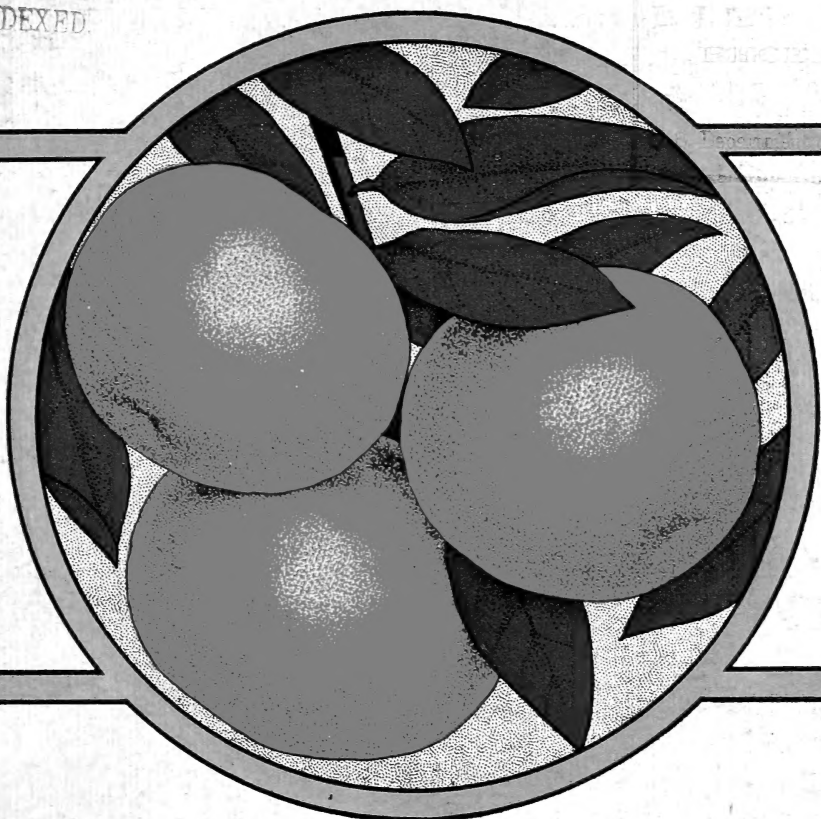
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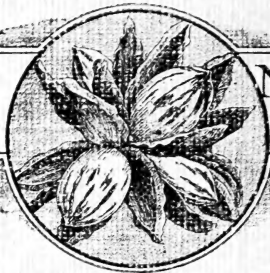
INDEXED

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CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST
SUMMIT NURSERIES
MILLER & GOSSARD
MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

SUMMIT
CHOICE
NURSERY STOCK



NURSERIES
MILLER & GOSSARD
Proprietors

Monticello

Florida

Introduction



THOROUGH knowledge of the science of growing *good* trees is, in our estimation, one of the most important qualifications in the Nursery business—it is better, we contend, to grow a few varieties and grow them well, than to attempt to produce trees upon a larger scale at the sacrifice of quality.

It is upon this thoroughgoing tree knowledge, and from a comparatively modest start, that the success of Summit Nurseries is being built. It is our policy and our constant effort to fill every order in such a way as to make the sender not only a permanent customer, but a friend, and the result shows itself in the rapid and steady increase in the amount of business we are doing from year to year.

The Summit Nurseries are now in their twentieth year, and the present management is in its sixth year. They have, since acquiring control of the property, increased the plantings to many times their former size.

Two features distinguish the product of Summit Nurseries: first, the owners, Messrs. H. K. Miller and H. A. Gossard, are veterans in Experiment Station work, having held responsible positions in some of the leading stations of the country. Prof. Gossard is, in fact, entomologist of the Ohio Experiment Station at this time, but he is here throughout the shipping season, devoting his entire attention to the interests of Summit Nurseries.

This thorough knowledge is of wonderful value in the production of trees and plants upon the right principles, and in keeping them free from harmful insects and diseases.

The second notable point in favor of Summit Nurseries stock is the fact that the constant effort of the management has been to propagate only a limited number of varieties, and to give careful attention to growing these *well*, rather than to attempt to grow a large list at the expense of quality. Thus you will note that only a few varieties are listed in each department—but the pains we devote to producing these is your absolute assurance, when you order from us, that what you get is right in every particular—and the best for your locality.

We invite your especial attention to the lists of Citrus and Nut Trees, Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, given in the following pages, and assure you that orders sent to us will receive the same thoroughgoing attention that is making firm friends for "Summit" trees and plants all through the Gulf Coast states.

Our terms will be found on the inside back cover of this book. Special inquiries relating to any of our products will be answered promptly and in full detail.

H. K. Miller & H. A. Gossard

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA



Part of a 25-acre block of grafted Pecans at Summit Nurseries

Nut Trees for the South

THE PECAN

The South, in its rapid agricultural development, has not taken up any industry that promises greater and more permanent returns than the production of Pecans.

The demand, which of course determines whether or not any business is a profitable one, is on the increase. Nuts of all kinds are more generally used throughout the country than formerly, and of these, none is more popular or more universally in demand than the Pecan. The area in which the Pecan tree may be grown in America is limited to those Southern states lying south of the thirty-sixth parallel, and, possibly, to certain sections of the Pacific Coast, and it is evident to all who have given the matter careful thought that there is little likelihood of an over-production at any time.

Perceiving the possibilities ahead of the Pecan industry, we commenced several years ago to devote particular attention to the production of trees that would get away from the defects common to the varieties then under cultivation, and to select strains that would produce high-grade commercial nuts in such quantities as to make them thoroughly profitable.

We started with a rather long list of varieties and proceeded to "sift" them; the list offered in this book is the result, and represents the best of the original collection, according to our critical tests. We now devote a large part of our grounds to the production of Pecan trees, and the views above and on page 3 will indicate the extent of our plantings.

Having briefly outlined the history of the Pecan tree in our own Nurseries, we submit here a few facts that every one will want to know who expects to go into the Pecan business. That these are true and conservative in every instance can be proved by consulting any experienced grower.

Pecan Groves a Profitable Investment

The investment feature of the Pecan industry is a very attractive one. Impartial figures show that, with ordinary management, Pecan trees will yield as great returns per acre as other field crops, and when the trees come to full bearing, much larger incomes are frequently the rule than was the case when the land was planted in corn or cotton. Further than this, there is not the uncertain element connected with growing Pecans that applies to other crops—the trees bear every year. Another desirable feature is that, as Pecans are not immediately perishable, the crop may be marketed at leisure, after the other work is done.

Grow Field Crops in Pecan Groves Until Trees Begin to Bear

When you set out a grove of Pecan trees, you do not lose the use of the land, but can keep right on growing your regular field crops between the rows until the trees begin to bear. In fact, this the best treatment the trees could be given as the cultivation and fertilization given the one-year crops is excellent for keeping the trees thrifty and growing. When the trees begin to bear, they will need all the nourishment of the soil and the crops should be discontinued; but with good management as explained above, the trees will yield a revenue as great as, or greater than, the ordinary field crop would—and with much less effort on the part of the grower.



Thrifty stock

Age at Which Trees Begin to Bear

The age at which the Pecan tree will come into bearing varies according to the variety, the soil, and the care given it. The average budded or grafted Pecan tree begins bearing at five to seven years, and may be depended upon to yield profitably by the time it is eight years old, although some varieties are known to bear generous crops at five years. For this reason we recommend the purchase of the larger sizes of trees whenever possible, because we believe that in practically every case the earlier returns will more than justify the greater first cost.

Advantages of Selecting the Larger Sizes of Pecan Trees

A few figures which any grower will be glad to verify for you will prove this. The specimen trees in the following list at \$1.25 are four years old, and should therefore commence profitable bearing in five years.

The smaller size, selling at 60 cts. each, is two-year stock, and therefore will not come into bearing for six years. Our trees will generally bear at least 15 pounds of nuts at eight years, which production increases rapidly for the next 15 or 20 years. At 25 cts.



Seedling Pecan trees growing in Summit Nurseries

per pound (a lower price than is likely to prevail for first-class nuts) the first year's yield would be approximately \$4; and the rate of production climbs rapidly after the eighth year. The economy of buying the large tree, costing only 65 cts. more at the start, but coming to commercial bearing at least two years sooner, is quickly evident from this statement of figures, as we have proved them again and again.

Average Yield of Pecan Trees Per Acre

After profitable bearing is begun—and by this we mean at least 15 to 25 pounds per tree—the yield increases rapidly. At the rate of 17 to 25 trees—which is about the proper number to plant per acre—the yield would be, say 475 pounds of nuts, which, at the lowest estimate, should return \$100 to \$125 per acre at eight years. In ten years the yield would probably be 25 pounds of nuts per tree, increasing correspondingly for 15 to 20 years. The trees, if properly cared for, will remain in bearing for 75 to 100 years.

We know of Pecan trees in this immediate locality, 20 to 25 years old, which bear 500 to 600 pounds of nuts per year.

High Prices Paid for First-Grade Nuts

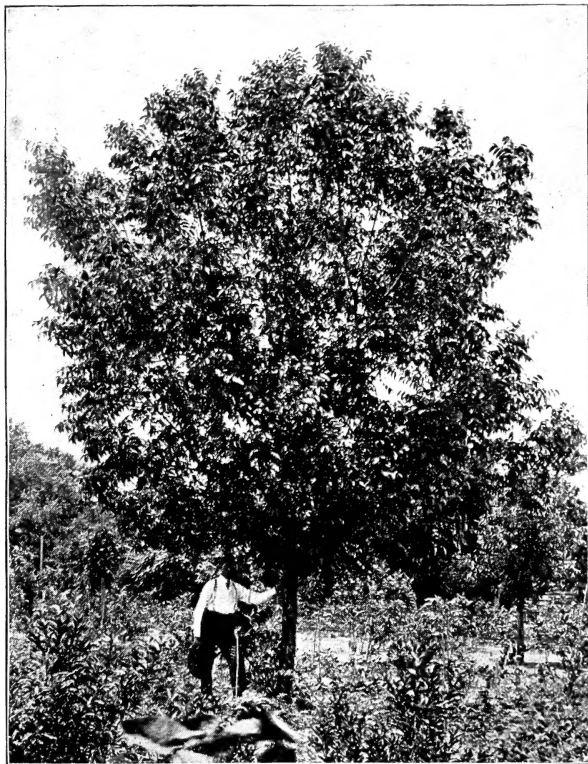
Another point we wish to emphasize in this connection is the price received for Pecan nuts. Formerly the entire supply was obtained from wild trees and was decidedly inferior in quality. These are still in the market, but are being crowded out by the superior quality of the cultivated nuts, which are large, thin-shelled, and of surpassing quality. While the wild nuts are bringing 15 to 25 cts. retail, cultivated ones are bringing the grower a net return of 25 to 75 cents per pound, with a lively demand. Prices have steadily advanced for a number of years.

In making the foregoing calculations, we have purposely placed the figures, both of production and prices paid, lower than they generally run, according to our long experience. In view of the facts as we know them, we feel confident that first-class nuts will never sell for less than 20 cts. per pound, and we anticipate that it will be some time before prices are as low, even, as this figure.

Promising Future for the Pecan Industry

With reference to the question frequently asked, whether the Pecan market is likely to ever become over-supplied, our best answer is the fact that the United States is still regularly importing a goodly percentage of the Pecans consumed, and that even if the demand were not increasing, the output of the Southern groves now being planted would be readily taken up by the market already created.

But the demand *is* increasing; each year a greater and still greater number of people are beginning to appreciate the value of nuts as food. As the Pecan easily leads in popularity, it is not difficult to see the possibilities offered in its culture.



Six-year Schley, well set with nuts

Prospective growers must remember, too, that a large part of Pecan-users are fully able to pay for the best grade of nuts, and are keen judges of quality; the wild nuts are being crowded out of the markets and the attractive profits will hereafter be realized by the growers who produce only higher grades of nuts and cater to the trade that wants and is willing to pay for them.

Some growers are already developing a select trade by putting up Pecans in attractive packages. The better class of customers gladly pay a price that more than covers the grower's time and expense in putting up the nuts in fancy packages. Besides, the United States imports over \$8,000,000 worth of nuts which can be largely displaced by home-grown Pecans.

We are at Your Service in Selecting Best Sorts

We are frequently consulted as to the best varieties to plant, and are always very glad to offer helpful suggestions on this point. The varieties we offer differ so widely in their characteristics, however, that we prefer to make recommendations adapted to each individual case, and we therefore invite inquiries from all who need help in the selecting of the best sorts.

Some of the varieties appearing in the following list are unsurpassed if it be desired to establish a select market paying a fancy price; others thrive splendidly when planted in certain localities, but are of little use in other sections. Still other varieties bear first-class nuts for home use, and should be planted in limited numbers for the purpose, but are not profitable commercial sorts. Do not hesitate to write us, if we can help you to select the best trees for your particular purpose.

Thoroughly Reliable Varieties Offered in this List

As the following list will show, our present offering is limited to nine varieties. While not by any means a large list, we *know* every one of these trees to be strictly reliable; and when planted in the locality to which it is adapted, it can be relied upon to produce good, profitable crops. This comparatively small list is the result of "sifting out" a large number of trees which have been introduced within recent years, and has been adopted after careful observation of trees not only as they grow in the nursery but in groves in many parts of the South after they have come into full bearing. It will thus be readily seen that our varieties are of the most dependable.

We are continually experimenting with new Pecans, and if after careful testing they prove themselves sufficiently worthy, we will list them in future catalogues. Until then, however, best results will come from planting only those well known.

**Budded or Grafted
Trees Offered—No
Seedlings**

All Pecan trees supplied by us are either budded or grafted—as all successful growers know, the seedling tree is too uncertain to be worthy of attention when superior budded or grafted stock is obtainable at the reasonable prices we quote. We prefer budding in some instances, and grafting in others, but in all events our friends can depend upon the trees we supply.



Harvesting from a five-year Schley tree

Our Care to Produce GOOD Pecan Trees

And let us urge upon you once more the vital importance of planting the very best trees you can afford. Properly selected and cared for, your Pecan trees will stand at least a hundred years, and in proportion to the care with which you have selected your varieties, just so will the tree stand a monument to your judgment and forethought. Plant good trees, which do not take up any more room than poor ones, but which resist disease better, bear vastly better and larger crops, and live much longer.

Pecan trees from Summit Nurseries are all of the same uniformly high grade, and our customers never get anything but first-class stock from us. The reason is that we carefully inspect every tree before it is shipped, and if it shows any defects whatever, we immediately consign it to the burn-pile.

VARIETIES OF PECANS

Schley. Originated in Mississippi. Generally conceded by experts to be the best. Nut medium to large, oblong, oval, flattened; color light reddish brown; shell brittle, dense, thin; cracking quality excellent. Kernel of pleasing color, full, plump, of firm texture, rich, sweet, nutty flavor. Matures early; fairly prolific. The tree is hardy,



Our soil produces trees with a splendid root-system

vigorous, symmetrical. It was decided by the committee of judges of exhibits at the Nut Growers' Convention held in New Orleans, October, 1903, that the Schley is as near an ideal Pecan as growers can hope to find. Bears at an early age. It has been impossible to supply the demand for this variety, and during the past three years the large planters have made great efforts to increase the plantings of Schley.

Reports from young bearing trees indicate that our prediction that the **Schley is the Pecan of the Future** will be fully realized. This is a variety we believe that will succeed over a wide area. Each season demonstrates that in many sections the Schley is superior to all varieties for early returns. A great many trees are fruiting this season at four to six years from planting.

Stuart. Large to very large, fills well, shell medium quality, very good. This is a variety of great commercial importance and is being planted most extensively. It is one of the most prolific known, has been tested over a wide area and is known to succeed in nearly all localities. You will do well to select liberally of the Stuart.

Van Deman. Another of the well-known standards. Large, oblong, thin-shelled. The original tree still stands and yields 200 to 300 pounds per year. The tree is one of the strongest growers; however, it is best adapted to comparatively dry climates.

Delmas. One of the most desirable varieties for commercial orchards. It is of recent introduction, but has fruited in many localities, and there is little doubt as to its proving of value throughout the South. The nut is very large, fills fairly well, shell medium, quality fair. The chief advantages of this variety are its vigorous growth, great prolificness, early bearing. The nuts are not equal to others in quality, but all things considered the Delmas will prove a most profitable variety.

Pecans, continued

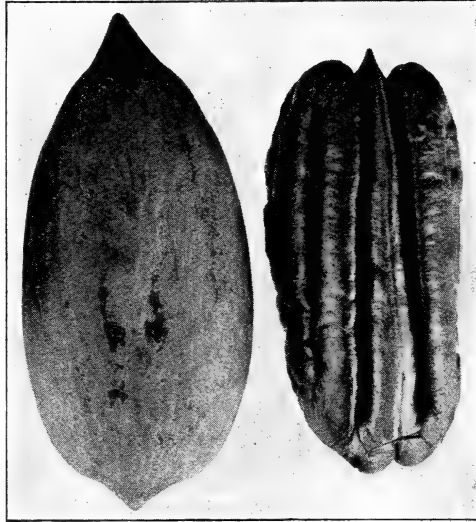
Frotscher. This is one of the best-known varieties and has proved of value over a wide area. The nuts are large, thin-shelled and easily cracked. Flavor very good and a heavy bearer. The tree is a handsome grower.

Success. Originated in Mississippi. Somewhat similar to Stuart and much superior to that variety in many respects. The tree grows rapidly and has an extreme tendency to early fruiting. One of the most promising of recent introductions.

Russel. Very thin shell and a heavy bearer. The nut is quite similar to Dewey, though not a good filler. The tree is not hardy, being tender and liable to injury from cold and easily damaged by wind. This variety should be planted only in the extreme South.

Teche. Medium to large, oblong; grayish brown, with a few dark streaks. Shell medium thick, cracking quality very good. Kernel full, plump; quality good. A seedling of Frotscher. Very heavy bearer and fruits every year.

Curtis. A small nut of great merit for table use. Ideal for home planting. Heavy bearer.



Schley Pecan (see page 6)

THE WALNUTS

Japan. This beautiful tree is well worthy of planting, as much for its attractive appearance as for the fruit. It is of rather dwarf habit, with very handsome foliage. Tree begins to fruit at about four years from planting and is a heavy bearer. Trees are reproduced from seed and come true. There are two varieties of importance—Sieboldiana and Cordiformis. We consider the latter the better of the two.

Black. The common Walnut valuable for its timber as well as for the rich nuts which the trees yield in abundance. The trees should be more extensively planted. Such trees are sure to prove serviceable as its lumber becomes more scarce.

Price-List of Nut Trees**BUDED AND GRAFTED PECANS**

	Each	10	100	1,000
Small size, 1 to 2 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 50	\$50 00	\$400 00
Medium size, 2 to 3 ft.....	70	6 50	55 00	500 00
Standard size, 3 to 4 ft.....	90	8 00	70 00	650 00
Extra, 4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	9 00	80 00	750 00
Specimens, 5 to 7 ft.....	1 25	10 00	90 00	850 00

PRICES OF WALNUT TREES

Japan, Cordiformis and Sieboldiana—	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
2 to 3 ft.....	35	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft.....	40	3 50	30 00
4 to 6 ft.....	50	4 50	40 00
Native Black, 3 to 5 ft.....	25	2 00	15 00



Four-year Satsuma Orange trees supplied by us to a customer in Alabama

The Citrus Fruits

The production of the Citrus Fruits in the Gulf States advances in importance as the demand for Southern-grown Oranges, Lemons, Grape-Fruit, etc., continues to increase. The nurserymen who supply the trees, and the planters and owners of the groves, are alike constantly learning more about the proper trees for each locality, and from this mutual understanding and co-operation there is bound to result a higher, more efficient and more profitable grade of trees.

The Citrus Trees offered in this list are very hardy and thrifty stock—the experience of Southern growers with late frosts and freezes has taught all of us the importance of giving special attention to developing this feature in the trees if they are to be truly successful and profitable. Here at Monticello, located in what is known as “the frost belt of Florida,” we have had splendid opportunity to test out the hardy qualities of the various Citrus Friuts.

To make our Orange, Lemon, Kumquat, Pomelo and other citrus trees resistant to cold, and at the same time give them a vigorous, thrifty growth, we use buds taken from naturalized trees, inserted in *Citrus trifoliata* stock, grown right here in our own nurseries.

The benefits of this method are two-fold: we secure not only a clean, healthy, vigorous tree developed for the best growth in *your* grove, but also a hardy tree—the trifoliata stock is slow to start in the spring, remaining dormant until danger of late frosts is practically over. It then puts out a fine growth, hardening up as winter approaches. It is thus well protected against unseasonable cold snaps, both in spring and fall, that so often prove injurious to varieties budded on more tender stock.

We know of numerous cases where trees that we have furnished, budded on this hardy trifoliata stock, have withstood temperatures as severe as *18 degrees above zero* and in some instances lower—an important matter for the planter to consider.

Up to this time we have been able to keep our nurseries free of the dreaded White



Young Satsuma Orange trees at Summit Nurseries, staked to develop even growth

Fly, but as a further protection we strip the leaves and carefully fumigate all the citrus stock we ship out of the state. This is a safe precaution, and renders the stock absolutely free from all troublesome pests.

THE SATSUMA ORANGE

This is without doubt one of the most important of the Japanese introductions, and is growing in popularity both as a commercial proposition and as a fruit for home use. It is a type of Orange that should be widely planted, and we are now growing a fine lot of young trees. The trees have frequently withstood a drop in temperature to 18 degrees Fahrenheit, and readily thrive in localities where other Oranges fail—notably Northern Florida, Southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. For this reason, and because of the delightful quality of the fruit, every home in the territory mentioned above should have at least a few Satsuma trees.

The fruit is flattened, and is smaller than that of the average orange. The rind is easily removed, and the sections of the fruit separate readily. The flesh



Pomelo trees at Summit Nurseries. Note method of staking, to develop even growth

Satsuma Orange, continued

is tender, juicy and sweet; has very few seeds. The Satsuma commences ripening in October and remains in season until January; it brings fancy prices at market.

The illustration at the top of page 9 suggests the extent of our plantings of Satsuma Orange, and shows the care we take to grow the trees so they will develop properly.

Although we have a large supply of Satsuma trees this year, indications are that the demand will be heavy; we recommend, therefore, that orders be placed early to secure the best of the excellent stock we offer. For prices, see page 11.

THE KUMQUAT

This delightful fruit is, like the Satsuma Orange, an importation from Japan, and is rapidly increasing in popularity. The tree grows from 10 to 12 feet high and is very symmetrical. Indeed, its appearance is one of its charming features, and when the bright, glossy foliage is set off by the rich golden fruit, the effect is most pleasing. When well displayed, this fruit finds ready sale at good prices.

The fruit is rather small, and is borne in generous clusters. It is highly valued for eating fresh, and also for preserving. Rind and flesh are delightfully flavored, and are eaten together. Kumquats are also valued for preserving, etc., and are much sought after for this purpose, as well as for eating fresh.

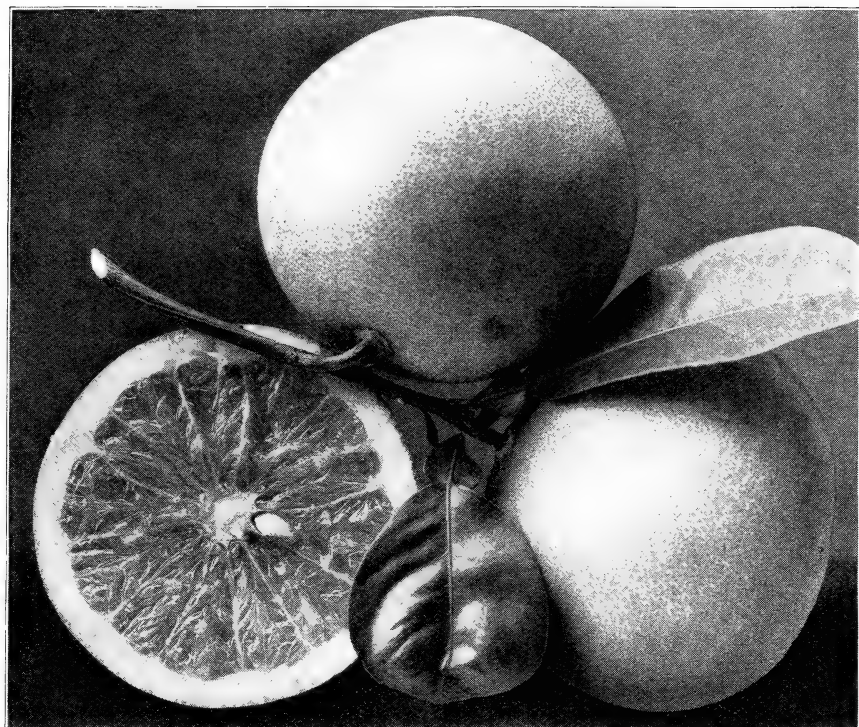
The tree is somewhat less hardy than the Satsuma orange; it makes an excellent tub plant. See prices on page 11.

THE LEMON

Ponderosa. Exceptionally large, sometimes weighing two pounds or more. The quality is of the best, and the fruit is highly valued for lemonade or pies.



Satsuma Oranges



Pomelo

THE POMELO, or GRAPE-FRUIT

The Pomelo presents an attractive proposition to growers in Florida and the Gulf States. In general, this fruit will succeed in localities where Oranges thrive.

We heartily recommend the following as the best all-round commercial sorts.

Duncan. Of excellent quality; one of the most popular. Fruit is large, with tough skin; remains on tree until late spring or early summer. Tree very hardy.

McCarthy. This is one of the newer Pomelos, but recognized as first-class. The tree is healthy, vigorous and prolific. The fruit is large and handsome; of excellent flavor, fine texture and quality. The fruits are borne singly and not in bunches.

Price-List of Citrus Trees

SATSUMA ORANGE—				
	Each	10	100	1,000
1 to 2 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$27 00	\$250 00
2 to 3 ft.....	45	4 00	35 00	300 00
3 to 4 ft.....	55	5 00	45 00	400 00
4 to 5 ft.....	65	6 00	55 00	
5 to 7 ft.....	75	7 00	65 00	
KUMQUAT—				
	Each	10	100	
1 to 2 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 50	40 00	
3 to 4 ft., bearing size.....	75	6 00		
PONDEROSA LEMON—				
2 to 3 ft.....		50	4 00	
3 to 4 ft.....		75	6 00	
4 to 5 ft.....		1 00	9 00	
DUNCAN AND MCCARTHY POMELO ON TRIFOLIATA STOCKS—				
1 to 2 ft.....		35	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft.....		45	4 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft.....		55	5 00	45 00
4 to 5 ft.....		65	6 00	55 00



Belle of Georgia Peaches

The Miscellaneous Fruits

PEACHES

The following list of the choicest varieties includes the kinds that have given the greatest satisfaction in the South.

Angel, Alexander, Belle of Georgia, Carman, Elberta, Jewell, Waldo.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 12	\$1 00	\$8 00
3 to 4 ft.....	15	1 20	10 00
4 to 6 ft.....	20	1 50	12 00

Le Conte, Kieffer.

PEARS

2 to 3 ft.....	15	1 30	10 00
3 to 4 ft.....	20	1 70	12 00
4 to 6 ft.....	25	2 00	16 00

PLUMS (on Marianna Stock)

Excelsior, Terrell, Burbank, Red June, Wickson, Abundance.

2 to 3 ft.....	15	1 30	10 00
3 to 4 ft.....	20	1 70	12 00
4 to 6 ft.....	25	2 00	16 00

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Hyakume, Tane-Nashi, Triumph, Tsuru, Nectar, Yemon, Zengi.

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
3 to 4 ft.....	20	1 50	12 00	110 00
4 to 6 ft.....	25	2 00	15 00	125 00
2-yr., branched.....	40	3 50	30 00	



Block of Seedling Persimmon trees at Summit Nurseries

FIGS

Celestial, White Adriatic, Green Ischia.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft.....	\$0 15	\$1 30	\$10 00
2 to 3 ft.....	20	1 60	14 00
3 to 4 ft.....	25	2 00	18 00
4 to 5 ft.....	35	3 00	25 00

Sweet.

POMEGRANATES

1 to 2 ft.....	20	1 50	12 00
2 to 4 ft.....	30	2 50	20 00
4 to 6 ft.....	40	3 50	30 00

GRAPES

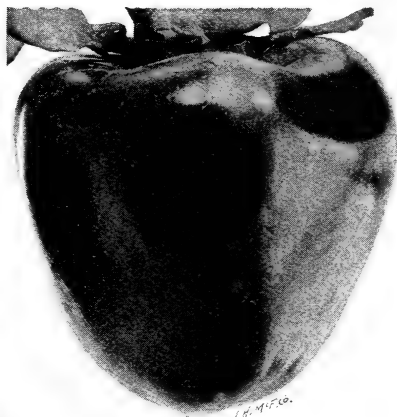
Bunch—Moore's Early, Delaware, Ives, Niagara, Concord. Two-year plants, each 20 cts., \$1.50 for 10; \$12.50 per 100.

APPLES

Ben Davis, Horse, Red Astrachan, Red June. 3 to 4 feet, each, 20 cts.; \$1.50 for 10.



Wickson Plum



Japan Persimmon (see page 12)



The Rose

In making up our rose list, we have been very careful to select those varieties that can be depended upon to produce the best results. The South is famous for its magnificent rose gardens, and the numerous varieties offered in the following pages represent those that we have found to be the best for general planting.

Descriptions have been somewhat limited on account of space, but we shall be glad to furnish particulars on request. If selection of varieties be left to us, we will take special pains to supply the varieties best adapted to the location and individual requirements of the customer.

The roses we offer here are strong, two-year plants, field grown. They are grafted on vigorous stocks and will bloom the first year, and are in every way vastly superior to the greenhouse plants sometimes supplied by northern florists.

We recommend, when transplanting, that the plant be cut back almost to the ground; this lessens the possibility of its dying and produces a much better growth.

Following is an explanation of the "classification initials" used in the following list: T., Everblooming Tea Rose; H. T., Hybrid Tea Rose; B. C., Bourbon Bengal and China Rose; H. P., Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Rose; C. T., Climbing Tea Rose; H. C., Hardy Climbing Rose; M., Moss Rose; T. P., Tea Polyantha Rose; P., Polyantha, or Fairy Rose; Rug., Rugosa Rose; W., Wichuraiana, or Memorial Rose; C. H. T., Climbing Hybrid Tea Rose; N., Noisette Rose.

**Prices of Roses in this list, strong two-year plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.,
\$25 per 100**

Agrippina (B. C.). Bright red; flowers of medium size.

Alfred Colomb (H. P.). Cherry crimson; a splendid bloomer.

Alliance Franco Russe. (T.) Rich yellow flowers of excellent form.

America. (C. T.) Creamy white, shaded with very light yellow.

American Beauty. (H. P.) Flowers very large, deep rich rose; delightfully fragrant.

Anna de Diesbach or Glory of Paris. (H. P.) Clear, lovely shell-pink; large, double flowers.

Antoine Rivoire. (H. T.) Creamy white, shaded with pink.

Archduchess Maria Immaculata. (T.) Light yellow, tinged with pink.

Archduke Charles. (B. C.) Brilliant crimson-color at first, becoming streaked with white as flowers mature. Hardy and a free flowerer.

Aurora. (H. T.) One of the very best of the Garden Roses. Center deep rich pink, shading lighter toward outside; flowers large and full.

Baby Rambler. (H. C.) Clear ruby-red flowers in clusters. Plant is small, blooms almost continually.

Baltimore Belle. (H. C.) Very light pink, changing to white. Flowers in clusters.

Bessie Brown. (H. T.) Flowers large, white, suffused with pink; color deeper toward center. Plant thrifty and hardy.

Bon Silene. (T.) Bright, rosy crimson; flowers of excellent form.

Bougere. (T.) Peachy pink, shaded with lavender; popular old variety.

Burbank. (T.) Bright rosy pink; very free grower.

Cabbage. (B. C.) Rosy pink flowers of delicious fragrance.

Captain Christy. (H. P.) Delicate pink, shading deeper toward center. Flowers very large.

Carmine Pillar. (C. T.) Beautiful rosy-red.

Caroline Marniesse. (B. C.) Pinkish white, rather small flowers, borne in clusters.

Catherine Mermet. (T.) Clear, glowing pink, deepening to amber in center.

Champion of the World. (B. C.) Soft, delicate pink; flowers large.

Cherry Ripe. (H. T.) Bright, rosy crimson; plant vigorous and hardy.

Cheshunt Hybrid. (H. P.) Deep rose, shaded lighter.

Christine de Noe, or Double Papa Gontier. (T.) Deep glowing red, fine buds; vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. (C. T.) Clear golden yellow; excellent climber.

Clara Watson. (H. T.) Bright salmon-pink, rosy pink in center.

Climbing Cecile Brunner. (C. T.) Bright rose, with deeper pink center.



American Beauty (see page 14)

Climbing Marie Guillot. (C. T.) Flowers pure white and of excellent form.

Climbing Meteor. (C. H. T.) Flowers deep rich crimson, velvety texture; rapid grower and profuse bloomer.



Killarney (see page 18)

Climbing Paul Neyron, or Mme. Wagram. (C. T.) Large, beautiful flowers of clear rosy shade, satiny texture.

Climbing Wootton. (C. H. T.) Deep red; vine a persistent grower.

Clio. (H. P.) Large, shapely flowers; flesh pink, deepening to rosy pink in center.

Clothilde Soupert. (T. P.) White, shading to deep pink in center. Delightfully fragrant.

Comtesse Riza du Parc. (T.) Soft coppery rose, shaded with rosy pink.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. (R.) Clear silvery pink; fragrant hardy.

Coquette de Lyon. (T.) Large, pure yellow flowers; a most excellent variety.

Coquette des Alpes. (H. P.) Lovely pure white and very fragrant; flower large and full.

Countess of Roseberry. (H. P.) Deep rose.

Crimson Rambler. (H. C.) Popular hardy climber; flowers glowing crimson, in large clusters.

Dean Hole. (H. T.) Silvery red, shading to deep pink; very fine.

Debutante. (W.) Flowers in clusters; light pink, passing to white; delicate fragrance.

Dinsmore. (H. P.) Flowers rich cherry red; handsome and very fragrant.

Dr. Campbell Hall. (H. P.) Coral-rose, suffused white; base of petals yellow; full, free.

Dr. Grill. (T.) Coppery yellow, popular.

Dorothy Perkins. (H. P.) Beautiful shell-pink, fading to deep rose.

Double Cherokee. Flowers pure white, large and double; plant vigorous.

Duchess of Albany, or Red La France. (H. T.) Somewhat darker than Pink La France; flowers large and of splendid form.

Duchesse de Brabant. (T.) Flowers soft, light rose, shaded with salmon; buds and flowers large and handsome.

Eli Beauvilain. (C. T.) Salmon-pink; vine a vigorous grower.

Elise Heymann. (T.) Light yellow, rosy pink center.

Empress Eugenie. (T.) Deep rich pink; very attractive. Plants vigorous.

Empress of China, or Apple Blossom Rose. (H. C.) Bright pink, attractive flowers in clusters. Very profuse bloomer.

Enchantress. (T.) Creamy white, with buff center. Blooms freely.

Etoile de France, or Star of France. (H. T.) Brilliant, velvety crimson; flowers of superb size and form.

Etoile de Lyon, or Star of Lyons. (T.) Deep golden yellow; flowers very large and fragrant.

Estelle Praedel. (C. N.) Pure white, very fragrant. Plant vigorous and a free bloomer.

Evergreen Gem. (W.) Flowers single, light yellow and very sweet.

Francois Dubreuil. (T.) Velvety, deep crimson flowers, very large.

Francois Levet. (H. P.) Light pink; flowers large and round.

Frau Karl Druschki, White American Beauty, or Snow Queen. (H. P.) Hardy and vigorous; flowers pure white, with very large petals, one of the most popular of Roses, and deservedly so.

Freihen von Marschall. (T.) Bright red; buds and flowers very shapely and of good form. One of the best Teas in existence.

Gainesboro. (C. H. T.) Silvery white, quite double; very large.

Gardenia. (W.) Flowers light yellow, very double; buds finely formed.

General Jacqueminot. (H. P.) Large, handsome flowers of glowing crimson; rich, velvety texture.

Giant of Battles. (H. P.) Rich red; very large. Recommended for general planting.

Gloire de Margottin. (H. P.) Clear, brilliant red; flowers full and of delightful fragrance. This is one of the most brilliant of Roses.

Golden Chain, or Reve d'Or. (C. T.) Deep orange-yellow; strong climber.

Golden Gate. (T.) Creamy white, shaded with soft yellow, petals bordered with clear rose. Very large.

Grussan Teplitz, Greeting to Teplitz, or Virginia R. Coxe. (H. C.) Most brilliant crimson imaginable; masses of flowers on long stems. Very hardy.

Helen Good. (T.) Delicate pink, shading deeper toward center.

Helen Gould, or Baldwin. (T.) Bright, rosy crimson; hardy and of very rapid growth.

Henri Martin. (M.) Light, glossy red, touched with crimson; finely mossed.

Hermosa. (B. C.) Soft deep pink; flowers finely formed. Ever-blooming variety.

Isabella Sprunt. (T.) Bright yellow, blooms freely.

Ivory, or White Golden Gate. (T.) Ivory-white; buds beautifully formed and flowers large.

James Sprunt. (C. T.) Deep cherry red, with purple shadings. Very fragrant. An excellent climber.



Maman Cochet (see page 19)

Jean Drivon. (P.) Creamy white, shading to pink.

Jean Liabaud. (H. P.) Crimson-maroon, shaded with brighter crimson.

Jersey Beauty. (W.) Pale yellow with brighter center.

John Hooper. (H. P.) Bright, rosy shade; flowers large and full.

Joseph Hill. (H. T.) Bright, pure shades of salmon-pink and gold. Buds of fine form, flowers very large.

Jubilee. (H. P.) Bright, velvety crimson, shading to maroon at base. New and very desirable.

Jules Finger. (T.) Clear, bright scarlet, deepening to intense crimson.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H. T.) Pure white, very large and full. Blooms constantly throughout the season.

Keystone. (H. C.) Deep lemon-yellow; very double and fragrant.

Killarney, The Irish Beauty. (H. T.) Clear glowing pink; magnificent waxy buds and large flowers.

Lady Battersea, or Red Niphetos. (H. T.) Clear, bright red; magnificent buds and blooms.

La Detroit. (H. T.) Clear flesh-pink, deepening to dark rose. Deliciously scented.

La France. (H. T.) Silvery rose; pink, satiny petals; flowers large and shapely. Blooms from June till frost.

La France Striped. (H. T.) Large, satiny pink flowers, striped with bright rose.

Lady Gay. (H. C.) Flowers clear, delicate pink, fading to soft creamy white. A particularly desirable rose.

La Princesse Vera. (T.) Rich ivory white, beautifully marked with yellow and light pink.



La Princesse Vera

La Reine. (H. P.) Clear, bright rose; fine form.

La Syphilde. (T.) Fleeshy pink; light yellow center. Very attractive flower.

Louis Philippe. (B. C.) Brilliant velvety crimson; a notably profuse bloomer.

Louis Richard. (T.) Coppery red, passing to various shades of crimson.

Louis van Houtte. (H. P.) Rather dark crimson; very attractive.

Ma Petite Andree, or Red Soupert. (P.) Brilliant crimson; wonderfully vigorous grower.

Mad. Abel Chatenay. (H. T.) Deep, rosy pink, shaded with salmon.

Mad. Alfred Carrier. (H. P.) White, shaded with pink; very free and vigorous.

Mad. Camille. (T.) Salmon pink; excellent variety.

Mad. Caroline Kuster. (C. T.) Rich orange-yellow; large and double.

Mad. Caroline Testout. (H. T.) Bright, clear pink; very desirable rose.

- Mad. Charles Wood.** (H. P.) Brilliant, fiery red; large, double and fragrant.
- Mad. de Vatry, The Creole Beauty.** (T.) Bright, rich crimson-scarlet; magnificent buds, full, open flowers.
- Mad. E. Duranthon.** (T.) Citron-yellow, shading to deep red in center.
- Mad. Ernest Perrin.** (T.) Deep apricot, shaded yellow.
- Mad. Georges Bruant.** (Rug.) Flowers semi-double, pure white.
- Mad. Jenny Guillemot.** (H. T.) Deep yellow, shaded with golden yellow. Enormous flowers.
- Mad. Joseph Schwartz.** (T.) White, suffused with pink.
- Mad. Jules Grolez.** (H. T.) Bright rosy pink; good grower and bloomer.
- Mad. Lambard.** (T.) Deep rose, changing salmon; very fragrant.
- Mad. Leon Pain.** (H. T.) Silvery pink, shading to orange-yellow in center.
- Mad. Masson.** (H. P.) Brilliant crimson; very large and fragrant.
- Mad. Melaine Soupert.** (H. T.) Golden yellow faintly suffused with pink. Vigorous and hardy.
- Mad. Margottin.** (T.) Dark yellow, shading to red in center. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.
- Mad. Welche.** (T.) Soft yellow, deeper yellow in center.
- Mlle. Cecile Berthod.** (T.) Deep golden yellow; buds and flowers very large.
- Mlle. Cecile Brunner.** (P.) Rich creamy white, overlaid with rosy pink.
- Mlle. Francisca Kruger.** (T.) Deep coppery yellow, tinged with pink.
- Mlle. Helena Cambier.** (H. T.) Coppery yellow center, shading lighter on outside; outer petals marked with salmon.
- Magna Charta.** (H. P.) Bright, rosy-pink; large and full.
- Magnafrano.** (H. T.) Deep glowing rose; shapely buds and flowers.
- Maman Cochet.** (T.) Rich, bright pink, shading lighter toward outer petals.
- Manda's Triumph.** (W.) Pure white, shapely flowers in clusters.
- Marchioness of Lorne.** (H. P.) Very large; rich rosy outside, brilliant red in center.
- Marechal Niel.** (C. T.) Deep, golden yellow; very free-blooming.
- Margaret Dickson.** (H. P.) Very large and perfect, waxy white; magnificent variety.
- Marie Ducher.** (T.) Rich salmon pink, with light yellow center.
- Marie Guillot.** (T.) Pure white; very full and double.
- Marie Lambert, or Snowflake.** Sometimes called "White Hermosa;" pure white.
- Marie Louise.** (T.) Light flesh-pink; strong bloomer and excellent grower.
- Marie Pavie.** (P.) A very fine variety; pink center, outer petals flesh white.
- Marie van Houtte.** (T.) Rich creamy white, faintly suffused with rose.
- Margaret Miller.** (T.) Silvery white, streaked with pink; of vigorous growth, most profuse bloomer.



Margaret Miller

- Mary Washington.** (H. C.) Pure white, blooms in clusters. A very good rose.
- Maurice Rouvier.** (T.) Pink, shading to buff and rose shades.
- Meteor.** (H. T.) Intense, velvety red; elegant buds and blooms.
- Mignonette.** (P.) Clear pink and pale rose. Full, double and delicately scented.
- Mrs. B. R. Cant.** (T.) Bright, clear pink; fine grower and bloomer.
- Mrs. Degraw.** (B. C.) Blooms in clusters; flowers pretty coral pink.
- Mrs. John Laing.** (H. P.) Clear, glowing pink; delightfully scented.
- Mrs. Robert Garrett.** (H. T.) Bright clear pink, with buds of fine form.
- Mrs. Robert Peary, or Climbing Kaiserin.** (C. H. T.) Ivory-white; a vigorous climber.
- Mosella, or Yellow Soupert.** (T. P.) Yellow center, creamy white outside; free blooming variety.
- Mousseline.** (M.) Pure white, heavily mossed.
- Muriel Graham.** (T.) Delicate creamy white, lightly tinged with pink.
- New Century.** (R.) Rosy pink, shading to red; petals edged with creamy white.
- O. A. Singer.** (T.) Clear carmine deepening to center, flowers freely.
- Papa Gontier.** (T.) Dark crimson, passing to glowing crimson; large buds and flowers.
- Paquerette.** (P.) Flowers pure white, in clusters of five to fifty.
- Paul Neyron.** (H. P.) Bright, glowing pink, exceedingly beautiful; largest of the roses.
- Perle des Jardins White.** (T.) Large, white flowers; splendid in form and color.
- Perle d'Or.** (P.) Coppery-yellow, turning lighter with age. Very double.
- Pillar of Gold.** (C. T.) Very light yellow, shaded with rosy pink.
- Pink Soupert.** (P.) Clear, pretty rose-pink; blooms throughout the season.
- Princess Adelaide.** (M.) Bright pink; buds beautifully mossed.
- Princess Marie Adelaide.** (P.) Pink; a gem of a rose.
- Prairie Queen.** (H. C.) An extra good rose; flowers bright rosy red and very desirable.
- Primula.** (P.) Flowers pure white, rather small, blooming in clusters.
- Psyche.** (H. C.) Flowers very large and double; pale rose, tinted with deeper pink.
- Queen's Scarlet.** (B. C.) Flowers clear, velvety scarlet; free and persistent bloomer.
- Rainbow.** (T.) Deep glowing pink, striped with brilliant crimson; amber at center.
- Reine Marie Henriette.** (H. C.) Attractive, brilliant crimson, good climber, thrifty and vigorous.
- Reine Marie Henriette Striped.** (C. T.) Flowers striped with bright red and pale rose.
- Roger Lambelin.** (H. P.) Dark, glowing crimson, banded with white along the irregular edges of petals.
- Rubin.** (H. C.) Flowers a rich ruby red, large and double.
- Russell's Cottage.** (H. C.) Flowers dark red, full and well formed.
- Safrano.** (T.) Bright yellow, deepening to orange; outside of petals flesh-pink.
- Sanguinea.** (B. C.) Very rich shade of red.
- Schneewitchen.** (P.) A profuse blooming white polyantha.
- Seven Sisters.** (H. C.) Flowers crimson when first open, changing to lighter shades.
- Sir Thomas Lipton.** (Rug.) Flowers very double, pure white; plant vigorous and a good bloomer.
- Snowflake.** (T.) Pure white; does not prick.
- Sombrieul.** (B.) White, delicately tinged with rose.
- Solfaterre.** (C. T.) Clear sulphur-yellow; blooms in clusters.
- South Orange Perfection.** (W.) Soft rosy pink at tips of petals, changing to white; blooms in profusion.
- Souvenir d'Elise Vardon.** (T.) Light yellow, changing to light pink.
- Souvenir de la Malmaison.** (B. C.) Flesh pink, shaded with deeper pink; very handsome and attractive.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting. (T.) Delicate shades of creamy pink; petals edged with carmine. Flowers large and of excellent form.

Souvenir du President Carnot. (H. T.) Light flesh-pink, deepening toward center. Stems long and stiff.

Tausendschon, or Thousand Beauties. (H. C.) Flowers in clusters fairly covering the bush. Colors vary from light to deep rose.

The Bride. (T.) Pure white, changing to delicate pink.

The Queen. (T.) Pure white, delightfully fragrant; buds and flowers of excellent form.

Triumph de Pernet Pere. (H. T.) Magenta-red, shaded with crimson; very fine sort.

Ulrich Brunner. (H. P.) Brilliant cherry-red; flowers very large. Vigorous grower.

Universal Favorite. (W.) Rosy pink, large and double; climbs rapidly and blooms freely. Splendid for outdoor decoration.

Wick's Caprice. (H. P.) Flowers clearly striped and shaded white or deep red; blooms frequently throughout season.

Wellesley. (H. T.) Bright, clear rosy pink, lighter pink on outer surface of petals. Very free-flowering and blossoms keep well.

White Bougere. (T.) Pure white; blooms steadily.

White La France, or Auguste Guinnoiseau. (H. T.) Silvery white, shaded with delicate pink.

White Malmaison. (B. C.) Creamy white; an excellent out-door variety.

White Maman Cochet. (T.) Waxy-white to faint pink; vigorous and abundant bloomer.

Wichuraiana, or Memorial. (W.) Pure shining white, with golden center; flowers large, single.

William Allen Richardson. (C. T.) Deep yellow, lighter at center, faintly shaded with rose.

William R. Smith, or Maiden's Blush. (T.) Creamy white, shaded with pink. A particularly suitable variety for outdoor planting and blooming.

Yellow Banksia. (H. C.) Flowers are clear yellow, well formed.

Zelia Pradel. (C. T.) Very light yellow shaded with creamy white.



Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon) Alba Plena. Large double white, blotched with rose.

New Banner. Flowers large rosy pink striped rich crimson.

Lucy. Large, double rose, red flowers; very handsome. 1 to 2 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

ARBORVITÆ, Golden (*Biota aurea*). Of compact, vigorous growth. Golden-yellow foliage, very bright and attractive. 1 to 2 feet, 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Pyramidal Golden. Similar to the preceding in foliage effect, but having a close compact pyramidal style of growth that makes it very desirable for formal landscape work. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Rosedale. A very desirable and worthy novelty; foliage bright green in summer deepening to purplish shades in winter. 1 to 2 feet, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

CAMELLIA Japonica. Double-flowering, red, pink and variegated. Plants 20 to 24 inches, without flower buds, \$1.75 each. Pot-plants, 15 to 20 inches, \$1 each.

CAMPHOR TREE (*Laurus Camphora*). Beautiful tree for lawn or garden. Entirely free from disease and insects; largely planted for its gum. Grows rapidly. 1 to 2 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10; 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

DEUTZIA, Pride of Rochester. Strong grower, flowers double, white tinged blue.

Gracilis Rosea. Grand flower, large, white tinged with pink.

Lemoinei. Very fine, hardy, flowers large, of pure white, opening out full. 1 to 2 feet, 2-year transplanted, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.



Japan Cypress

IRISH JUNIPER. Trees tall and column-like, foliage silvery beneath. 1 to 2 feet, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10; 2 to 3 feet, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

JAPAN CYPRESS (*Retinospora plumosa*). Attractive dwarf tree, with soft plummy bright green foliage. 2 to 3 feet 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; 3 to 4 feet 75c. each, \$7 for 10.

MAGNOLIA fuscata. Banana shrub. A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South but for conservatories North. The brownish yellow flowers which appear in early spring emit a delightful banana fragrance. Plants 8 to 10 inches, 35 cts. each; 12 to 18 inches, 50 cts. each.

*Spiræa Van Houttei* (see page 24)

Magnolia grandiflora. One of the finest broad-leaved evergreen trees, with large dark green foliage and white, fragrant flowers in spring. 1 to 2 feet 40 cts., \$3.50 for 10; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

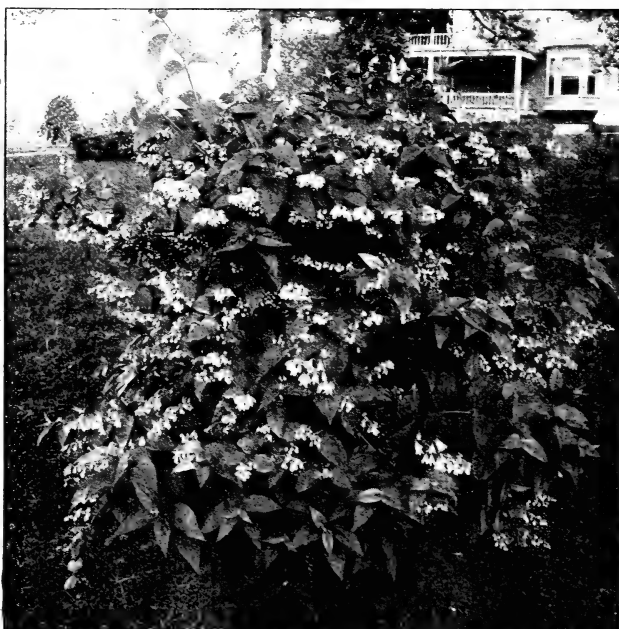
MYRTLE, Crape. Blooms from June to September. Flowers in clusters; pink, blush and white. Foliage small; glossy brown bark. 3 to 5 feet, 40 cts. ea., \$3.50 for 10.

POPLAR, Carolina.

A strong, vigorous, fast grower. 3 to 4 feet 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 4 to 6 feet, 30 cts. ea., \$2.50 for 10; 6 to 8 feet, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

PRIVET, A moor

River. Very effective hedge plant; makes a dense growth. Leaves small and glossy, persisting till late. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

*Deutzia, Pride of Rochester* (see page 22)



Magnolia grandiflora (see page 25)

RETINOSPORA pisifera aurea.

Foliage brightly colored; rather erect, with branches drooping. A very attractive little tree. 2 to 3 feet, 40c. ea., \$3.50 for 10.

Plumosa aurea. Bright foliage, tinged yellow. Hardy and vigorous. 1 to 2 feet, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Squarrosa. Foliage nearly white when young, turning silvery and then soft green as it develops. A hardy dwarf tree. 1 to 2 feet, 40c. ea., \$3.50 for 10; 2 to 3 feet, 50c. each, \$4.50 for 10.

SPIREA, New Japanese Blue. makes neat compact bush, beautiful sky blue flowers.

Van Houttei. The grandest of Spirea profuse white blooms.

Anthony Waterer. New crimson flowers, dwarf habits and hardy. Either variety of Spirea, 2 year 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

WEIGELA, Rosea nana variegata. Flowers pink, leaves margined creamy white.

Candida. Very fine light green foliage with snow-white flowers. Profuse bloomer. Either variety of Weigela, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

WISTARIA. A magnificent climbing vine, with attractive foliage and great clusters of flowers in late spring. 2-year plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE. A sub-variety of the China Tree. Of remarkably fast growth; very symmetrical, resembling an umbrella in shape. Can not be surpassed as a shade tree. 2-year-old, 4 to 7 ft., well-branched. 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

HONEYSUCKLE. Beautiful yellow and white flowers in late spring, masses of red berries in midsummer. 2-year plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Privet Hedge (see page 23)



FLORIDA

Important. Be sure to write name and address, also shipping directions, very plainly. Please state if we may substitute other sizes or varieties in case those ordered are exhausted, yes _____ or no _____. If undecided as to best varieties we will select same according to our best judgment, if so requested. Please write any other instructions on separate sheet.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Terms of Business

Location. We are located two miles from Monticello, in Jefferson county, the hill country of Middle Florida, and are very convenient to competing lines of railway. Our soil is of fine quality for the growing of well-rooted, thrifty trees and plants, and we have no insect pests that are at all dangerous to them. We shall be pleased to have you visit our Nurseries, see the growing stock and get acquainted; but, if you cannot do so, send us your orders, and be assured that they will have our best attention.

Packing will be done in the best manner to insure safe carriage any distance, and no charge made for it except when boxes are required, when actual cost only will be charged. Cartage to the depot free.

As to Remittance with Order. When stock is ordered for immediate shipment, cash should in all cases accompany the order. If goods are to be held for some time after shipping season commences, cash in full should accompany the order. Should the order be placed in advance of opening of shipping season, 25% of the total amount should accompany the order, the balance to be paid when shipping season commences.

We prefer not to accept orders for freight or express shipment "C. O. D." unless at least one-fourth the total amount of the bill is included.

Please use the enclosed blank in ordering, and remit by bank draft, Express or Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Prepaid Express.

Guarantee. Unavoidable mistakes will sometimes occur in labeling. In all such cases we will cheerfully furnish other trees that are true to label, by sending them free to the nearest express office, or refund the purchase price; but further than this we will not be responsible. We exercise every precaution in our power to avoid all mistakes of any kind; but we are not infallible, and mistakes will sometimes occur. In such event, we feel that, when we have done all that is fair to make the matter right, we have discharged our duty. Our shipping season opens as soon as the wood is sufficiently ripened up, usually about November 15, and continues to March 1.

Transportation at Purchaser's Expense and Risk. All carrier charges are to be paid by the purchaser, and, upon delivery in good order to transportation company, our responsibility ceases. Claims for loss or damages must be made upon the carrier. We will use every effort to secure prompt delivery and settlement for damage claims upon notice from purchaser. Unless shipping instructions are given, we will forward according to our best judgment.

We will bill 5 trees or plants at 10 rates, 50 at 100 rates, and 500 at 1,000 rates.

Order Early. You are then sure of getting the varieties you want. You get first choice of stock, and you get them planted early. December and January are the ideal months for tree planting in this climate.

About Agents. We do not send out agents, and parties buying stock from us to sell again must sell on their own responsibility, as we will not be responsible for errors through persons claiming to be selling stock for us. All orders shipped to customers of tree agents or dealers will have careful attention, but such customers must make claims, if any, to those selling them the stock.

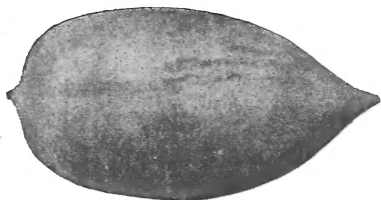
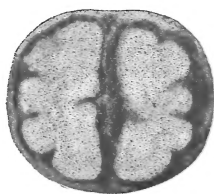
Testimonials. We are constantly in receipt of letters complimentary to our stock and treatment of customers, but are not in the habit of publishing them. We guarantee absolutely that all orders entrusted to us shall be filled with first-class stock, and that the purchaser will be satisfied. Those questioning our ability or willingness to do as we promise are invited to inquire about us of any county official or bank in Monticello.

NUMBER OF TREES REQUIRED FOR AN ACRE

20 x 20 feet apart each way.....	108
25 x 25 feet apart each way.....	69
30 x 30 feet apart each way.....	48
35 x 35 feet apart each way.....	35
40 x 40 feet apart each way.....	27
45 x 45 feet apart each way.....	21
50 x 50 feet apart each way.....	17
60 x 60 feet apart each way.....	12

The Admiral Schley.....

The Admiral Schley Pecan was awarded the highest prize at Paris in 1900.



THE NUT is medium to large in size and the shell is of a beautiful brown, very smooth and free from black streaks and patches.

THE SHELL is very thin really a true paper shell, so seldom seen among the many so-called paper shell nuts. Though being very thin-shelled and almost as easily cracked as a peanut, the shell is so close grained in its composition as to exclude the elements that usually go to destroy the flavor of the pecan in a few months. Nuts grown in 1900 were found to be plump meated and of a rich fine flavor and not at all rancid, this July 1st, 1902. This is a great point in the quality of a pecan.

THE MEAT fills the shell to its extreme capacity, is of a beautiful glossy color and the flavor leaves nothing to be desired except "some more nuts." It is easily taken from the shell complete and the partitions separating the halves being very thin and hard like parchment drop out and leave a solid lump of pecan goodness never to be forgotten by a lover of fine nuts.

Read what a customer says of it:

The Schley is the finest flavored pecan I ever sampled and I consider myself a good judge as I use about 175 pounds of nuts on my table each year.

BENJ. N. BRADT,
Huntington, Fla.

The Admiral Schley tree is an early and prolific bearer and the young trees grow off rapidly.

One year old trees I planted bloomed the second year and will no doubt bear next season (3 years from planting).

We propagate large numbers of this valuable variety, and by grafting and budding only (as pecan seedlings are an unknown quantity), also a number of other fine varieties: Mammoth Chestnuts, English and Japan Walnuts and a general line of fine Nursery stock including Roses, Hardy Oranges, Kum Quats, Evergreens, Etc., Etc.

A pamphlet on Profitable Pecan Growing and our general Catalogue and price list of Nursery stock mailed free on application.

SUMMITT NURSERIES,

D. L. PIERSON, PROP.

MONTICELLO, FLA.

The Medical
Society

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HAS BEEN ORGANIZED
FOR THE PURPOSE OF
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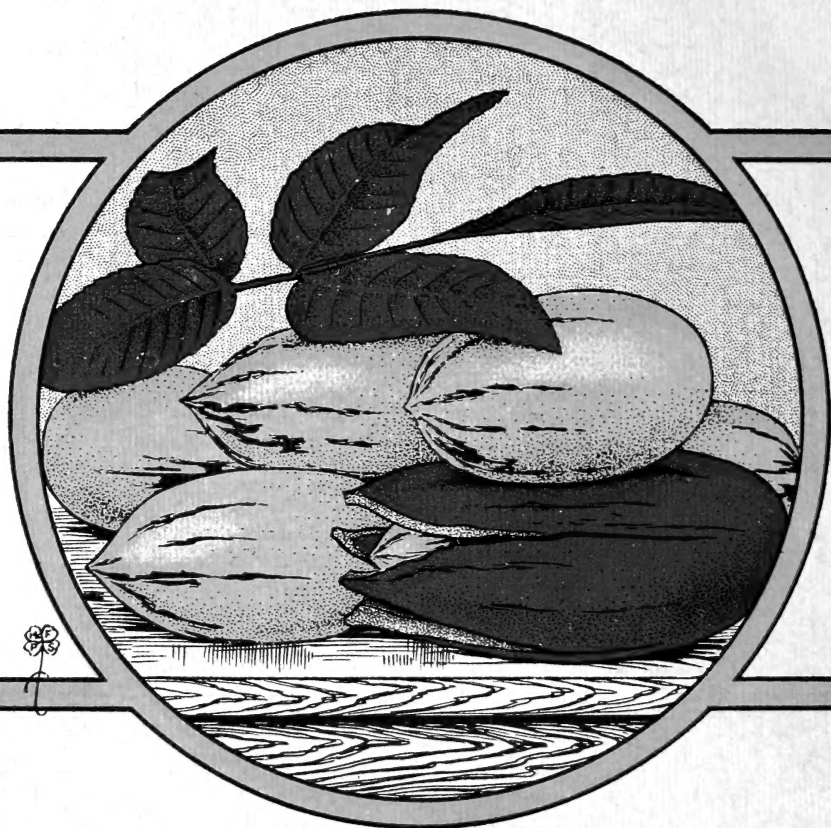
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SUMMIT NURSERIES
MILLER & GOSSARD
MONTICELLO, FLORIDA